









## TAIPINGSHAN ARBITRATION BOARD.

Yesterday the following claims were disposed of, in addition to those already reported:—

- Claim 6, Lot 701 (a), amount claimed \$10,000, amount offered by the Government \$10,800; the Board awarded the exact sum offered by the Government.
- Claim 30, Inland Lot 244 (a); this was settled by agreement at \$1,650, the amount claimed being \$1,000 and the amount offered at first being \$1,800.
- Claim 34, Inland Lot 241, amount claimed \$5,000. This was settled by agreement at \$5,350.
- Claim 18, Inland Lot 244. In this case the Government offer of \$300 was accepted by claimant.
- Claim 21, Inland Lot 400, sect (a). In this case the Government offer of \$2,000 was also accepted.

## 'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That I see your correspondent in Japan seems to point to the possibility of peace, and appears to strengthen his opinion by the halting policy adopted by the Japanese since the fall of Port Arthur.

That this is similar to the inference drawn in this column some time ago, although there are persons whose knowledge ought to carry weight who predict a continuance of the war up to the fall of Peking.

That there can be little doubt about two things—viz. that the Chinese Government will not be properly represented until Peking is captured, and that very little awakening can be expected for China from amongst the Chinese themselves.

That Japan, at the same time, has to consider whether the demoralization of the Chinese government caused by the capture of the capital will be the best means of securing the monetary indemnity, and whether the virtual handing over of the Chinese Empire to the Foreign Powers is Japan's best policy.

That in face of the possibilities involved, the cry of 'To Peking' may not be considered so necessary as it has been formerly—especially since Port Arthur now lies the Japanese flag.

That it is quite clear why Japan should altogether oppose any armistice at present, although her delay in striking any further decisive blow may indicate with sufficient clearness her desire to end the business by arrangement.

That the difference between the government and administration of the two Empires as at present constituted is very strongly marked.

That we are ignorant of what the Chinese are to do because they do not know what they are to do next, while the Japanese not only know their own mind but keep it most religiously to themselves.

That the occurrence of a 'constitutional crisis' in Singapore over the Military Contribution would have caused much more of a stir here a year or two ago than it appears to have produced this week.

That the position of the Malay Peninsula is certainly different from that of Hongkong in many respects—it is nearly as big as an ordinary-sized Continental State, it is largely unexplored, and it has produced one or two little wars.

That Hongkong is merely a half-way house which produces nothing, and cannot be regarded as anything more than an Imperial link in the chain of coaling stations. That notwithstanding these considerations, we can sympathize to a certain degree with the feelings of the Singaporeans, as one of the traditional feelings of the Home Government has ever been its utter inability to enter into the feelings and consider the circumstances of Colonial fellow-subjects.

That the boiling point seems to have been reached in Singapore not so much on account of what has been done, but because of what the Secretary of State has threatened to do.

That it has been clearly shown by one of the Unofficial Members of the Straits Council how absurd the threatened tax might become, were Silver to decline to much lower than its present level.

That it will be interesting to watch the development of the crisis, and it will be well for the Hongkong M. L. C. to remember that the interest which the Home Government comes from the same source which holds the scales of Justice poised out to Hongkong.

That I see you congratulate the Hongkong community, both native and foreign, upon the achievement of an act of justice upon two murderous ruffians—'desperadoes' as the Judge called them—who have been seriously endangering the peaceful pursuit of life.

That, as you say, the problem is a difficult one, to carry out law and justice upon our advanced Western principles when Chinese witnesses are involved.

That, at the same time, you must admit, although the law-abiding Chinese community may miss the prompt and sometimes mistaken mode of summary despatch of hold criminals in native China, they also enjoy the security furnished by the criminal practice of the West against the unjust application of the summary process of a la Chicotte.

That I give credit to the Police, to the Attorney General, to the Judge, and to the Jury for the sensible verdict which on this occasion has asserted the majesty of the law in the traditional advantage which is ever given to the worst of criminals in Hongkong.

That the results of the Taipingshan Arbitration Board, so far as they have gone, justify my former remark that the awards are reasonable and fair.

That, with one exception, the three Arbitrators have been of one mind, and in the course of the two non-legal members of the Court disagreed with the worthy Acting Chief Justice, I fancy the balance of the equity was on the side of the majority.

That, at all events, there was no departure from the equitable lines laid down by the Board, and each side gave reasons for their opinions and decisions, which may be read, remarked, and inwardly digested by all.

That the Acting Chief Justice's remarks upon rates, rentals, and values render his deliberation of special value.

That the growing 'fortnightly' character of our incoming mails was again forcibly brought to mind last evening.

## BROWNE.

INQUIRIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen how letters from people who have received great benefit from the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It cannot be too highly estimated for its cleanliness and clear the blood from all impurities. This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor, who goes on further to say: 'It is the latest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally.' For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

## OROKET.

H.K.C.C. v THE GARRISON.

Played yesterday and to-day. Scores:—

Garrison	First innings	Second innings
West	11	11
East	11	11
West	11	11
East	11	11
West	11	11
East	11	11
West	11	11
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## BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

The Belgian Cabinet will propose to the Chamber the annexation of the Congo territory. It is believed in Belgium that France will claim pre-emption rights according to the treaty.

(From the 'Siam Observer'.)

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, 25th December.

The Bishop of Hereford is dead.

## INDIA'S FIRST MEDICAL CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, 24th December.

The first Medical Congress held in India was opened to-day by the Viceroy in the presence of a large assembly of distinguished medical men and others.

## THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

(Special to the 'Shanghai Mercury'.)

HON. J. W. FOSTER'S AID APPRECIATED.

Peking, 4th Jan., 2 p.m.

The Emperor and High Officials are very much gratified that the Hon. J. W. Foster, formerly American Secretary of State, has accepted the invitation to visit China in the settlement of peace between China and Japan, and regard it as the very best arrangement that could be made.

## MR W. N. PETERICK.

Peking, 4th Jan., 8.50 p.m.

Mr W. N. Peterick, former U.S. Vice Consul at Tientsin, who lately arrived here, has been introduced by the United States Minister to the Chinese Minister (P. Eavoy), with whom he has had several interviews.

## UNRAINED IN NEWCASTLE AND VICINITY.

Yokohama, 5th January, 9.10 p.m.

Lieutenant-General Nodzu telegraphed from Yokohama on the night of the 3rd instant that scouts sent out in the direction of Kaiping report having discovered between Twenty and Kaiping a Chinese force of four thousand strong, under General Chang. Other scouts from the direction of Kaiping report the existence, between Kaiping and Shichuan, of a Chinese force, strength unknown, under General Nieh, who is raising levies among the peasantry, examining them in the use of the rifle and currying and rejecting according to the result. General Sung is reported by the natives to be wandering round Kaiping, which gives rise to rumours among the inhabitants of Kaiping, Newchwang and vicinity.

## THE TIENTSIN TACIT AND ADMIRAL VISIT.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.

On Monday last, the Commander of H.M.S. Edgar, with two other senior naval officers, left the British fleet, which was anchored off the Tientsin, and in the absence of Admiral Fremantle, who was at Shanghai, visited the Tientsin General of Tientsin and the Chinese Admiral there. The officers proceeded in the Redoubt to the capital of the Chuanan, the gunboat being very creditably navigated through the narrow channels between the islands, a dangerous task, more especially as it was the first time the Redoubt had proceeded to Tientsin. On turning to the view of those on the gunboat, and almost simultaneously the walls were lined with hundreds of Chinese soldiers. The three senior officers landed in a boat and visited the Tientsin. Some time later the British put off again and the Redoubt returned to the fleet. The following day the Redoubt proceeded to Shanghai, and was received with much saluting from the gun in the forts. The Tientsin General and Chinese Admiral boarded the Redoubt, attended by a small bodyguard, and the gunboat steamed off to the fleet, the forts firing salutes. On reaching the fleet the Tientsin and Admiral were taken on board the Centurion, where they were received by a guard of honour of Marine Light Infantry. A senior officer accompanied them to the Tientsin, and later they visited the Edgar, where they landed. In the afternoon the Redoubt returned to Tientsin with the visitors.

## DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE REACHED THE BRITISH FLEET ON THURSDAY MORNING IN THE ALBERTA, and went on board the flagship. The fleet, consisting of the Centurion, Sparrow, Unadmitted, Edgar, Leander, and Decatur, have left the Chuanan for Chefoo. Mercury.

## PRECAUTIONS AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, Dec. 22.

Eighty men of the Tientsin native militia have been left off for duty at the extremities of the Concessions to prevent Chinese soldiers coming into them. It is stated that they have been so posted by order of the Viceroy Li Hung-shang.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR TAKU.

On Monday morning four field pieces were taken along the Taku Road at the back of the British Concession on their way to Taku. They were followed by seven or eight hundred armed men, passing through the North with banners and standards for tent-making. On Thursday morning a body of from 400 to 450 men went towards Lio-lan with camp material, cooking utensils, spades, pickaxes and a number of red flags with white borders.—P. and T. Times.

## THE PRACE MISSION.

Shanghai, Jan. 7.

Telegrams have been received from the north by the local missionaries of the Rev. E. Chang, King, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, having been given plenary powers to treat with Japan for a restoration of peace, would arrive at Shanghai overland from Tientsin, either yesterday (Sunday) or to-day. Quarters have been prepared at the Ambassadors' Hall next to the temple of the Queen of Heaven, North Homan Road, for H.E. Chang King, who will then be received by his colleagues H.E. Shao Yu-lin, acting Governor of Hunan. With reference to the latter named official, it will be remembered that his Excellency arrived at this port on the 2nd of November last from Formosa, on route for his acting post at Hunan, but owing to indisposition he has remained at Shanghai, and may be inferred from his recent appointment as assistant Imperial High Commissioner to Japan. It is, however, the almost unanimous opinion of Chinese of the educated classes that there is not much likelihood of the proposed mission being a success, unless it be to arrange an armistice until Spring.

## EXECUTION OF AN ALLEGED EPT.

Huang Ah-chih, the alleged Japanese recruiting agent, but really a secret society man, who was arrested last month at Kowloon by the native authorities, an account of whom appeared in this column lately, was executed at Canton on 28th of December last. The authorities are now on the look-out for his companions, thirty-three of whose names were given up by Huang Ah-chih under a promise of pardon.—Daily News.

## OUTRAGE ON FRENCH EXPLORERS IN CHINA.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

An Eastern Shansi correspondent writes as follows, under date Dec. 10, to the N.O. Daily News:—Some of our neighbors along the coast near the city of Shansi, who had been a foreign prisoner in an iron cage. He was being sent, they said, to Peking to be dealt with. He was not a Japanese, but our informant had a strong suspicion; from what they gathered from his escort that he must have some connection with Japan, and the present war. We hastened along to see this reputed foreign prisoner and to try and ascertain the nature of his crime. People are apt not to be over observant of the rules of etiquette, when making calls under such excitement as a foreign prisoner in inland China brings. We intruded ourselves rather abruptly, and we fear, rather unceremoniously upon M. Grenard, the gentleman in question turned out to be. Our interview was but a short one for M. Grenard, having been just about to continue his journey when we called. He let his baggage go on ahead and himself kindly hurried behind a little, to tell us what, in the time he could, of his sad story. He left France in company with M. Douteil de Phine on a scientific mission to Tibet some years ago. They reached Tibet via Russia through Kien-tai, Turkistan and Chinese Turkistan. They ascended the Tibetan heights to an altitude of over twenty thousand feet, and made some valuable astronomical observations. All went well, and they encountered no more serious opposition than threats until they got into the neighbourhood of Lhasa. Here, as elsewhere, they were treated with respect, and nothing but the most courteous threats and as they were duly armed with Chinese passports, no danger was anticipated. They were allowed to enter Lhasa, and it was on their way from that city that the treachery of their situation became manifest. They were met in a narrow defile by an armed party, who ordered them to dismount their horses, at the same time opening fire upon them. They were not prepared for such a contingency, and after the little ammunition they carried on their persons was exhausted, they were entirely at the mercy of their assailants.

## M. DE PHINE.

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## THE AMERICAN CONSUL ON HONGKONG CURRENCY.

CONSUL HUNT WRITES AS FOLLOWS ON AUGUST 1:—

The Chinese currency system is based upon a certain weight of silver, and not upon the number of a standard coin. Thus, although the currency consists of 'chopped' Mexican dollars, i.e., Mexican dollars defaced by the mark of, say, a shut nail, yet \$1,000 Hongkong currency does not consist of one thousand of these defaced dollars, but of 717 taels' weight of them. If the coins are new, 1,000 by count weigh about 721 taels; thus 717 taels' weight would consist of only about 985 pieces. The tael equals 570.84 English Troy grains. Any one presenting a cheque or note for \$10,000 at a bank, and wishing to receive coin, would have weighed out to him 7,170 taels weight of chopped dollars, and would receive, more or less, 9,930 pieces. This system is not so inconvenient as it seems. Banking, both Chinese and European, is well developed in Hongkong; payments are nearly always made by cheque or by notes of the Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, the aggregate capital of which banks is about \$10,000,000, with a plentiful supply of subsidiary coinage—50, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, which pass by count. Consequently Europeans, in their small private transactions, by means of notes, cheques, and small change, manage to avoid altogether the weight system; in fact, many do not realize it, but in large business transactions, such as balances between banks, or shipments of coin to other places to pay for produce, the coin is always weighed out, and every 717 taels' weight counts for \$1,000 Hongkong currency.

## SIR THOS. SUTHERLAND ON HONGKONG.

In his speech to the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company, Sir T. Sutherland made the following reference to Hongkong:—

No gentleman, in bringing to a conclusion these observations, which, I regret, have occupied more time than I expected, there is one circumstance to which I wish to refer in the history of the company during the past year, because it affords me the opportunity of paying a well-deserved compliment to your staff in the agency of Hongkong. You may be and are no doubt aware of the existence last summer of the plague in Hongkong, but you may not be aware, as I am, that that plague which overtook a large district in the south of China, was neither more or less than the 'Black Death' which appeared in Europe in the Middle Ages. Gentlemen, in that small colony of Hongkong the deaths were for a considerable time at the rate of 100 a day, and no fewer than 20,000 Chinese left the colony within the short space of time. I am glad to say that your work went on as if nothing had happened; not one of your staff left; every man stood to his post, and although I hope and believe that it is true with regard to the whole European community in Hongkong, I say it is a fact which deserves no less to be recorded to their credit, and I have great pleasure in recording it. It puts me in mind of a man of an experience of my own thirty years ago or more, in connection with Hongkong. One morning after breakfast the whole community found themselves to be poisoned by arsenic. The mail left at two o'clock, and there were dozens of men in that place who signed their letters not knowing they would ever sign a letter again. It was simply owing to the fact that the dose of arsenic was so tremendous that the fatality was so small. We have plenty of cause to do so for anxiety, but we have plenty of cause for hard work in connection with your business, but we have certainly, I believe, no cause for discouragement. I believe the business of the company is at the present moment on a perfectly sound footing, and I think shall interpret your feeling by expressing the hope that we may meet again next year with no worse a report than that which we now put before you.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS AT SINGAPORE.

It was understood yesterday afternoon, (says the Singapore Free Press of the 5th inst.) although not yet a matter of official communication until H. E. the Governor has been made acquainted with the fact, that for Singapore the British Members of Council have resigned their seats in Council as a formal and final protest against the unjust policy laid down in Lord Ripon's despatch upon the Military Contribution. Of these Mr T. C. Bogaard's resignation took the form of declining to accept nomination, and the other three members, Mr Shefferson, Mr Donaldson, and Mr Seah Liang Seah, have formally signified their decision no longer to retain office. That such a grave step (which has evidently been undertaken without deep consideration) will have the entire support and sympathy of the Colony there can be no question whatever.

And the public will anxiously await the time when it is proper to learn in what terms those gentlemen have taken action. That they are to the moral support of the Colony is evident, and it is to be hoped enabled to state to the proceedings of the two most important public groups of those holding honorary civil appointments.

To-day it would be premature to comment at any length



## GOLF AND GOLFEERS.

BY ALAN WOODSTOCK.

"Like hockey, isn't it said a big fat man, glancing at my clubs with an indulgent smile, as I journeyed by train to the links one day.

If it is possible for a well-fed man being to be withered with a glance, that man should have shrivelled on the spot. Beyond that glance I answered him not, but mentally tried to conjure up a picture of hockey as played by golfing men with golfing tools. Methought I saw the staid and portly members of the club racing across the links and slapping, at the ball with their long and slender clubs; that I heard the yells of mortal agony as the heavy heads cracked and broke, not upon golf balls, but human skulls; that there resounded the metallic clashing of the clubs at the frayed ends of the shafts, and the bunnies of the white-topped ambulances airily hovered on the edge of the strife, and the doctor and his staff were busy in their ward close by the clubhouse.

Although I declined to answer inquiries couched in such terms, I am not always thus uncommunicative regarding the pleasures of the royal and ancient game. As a rule, I am ever ready to discuss it with those who have not seen it played. In fact, one must have played to appreciate properly its merits. What a more unobtrusive know of the fine exhilaration caused by the long clean drive, with its musical click of the wood upon the ball, of the joy of the well-played brassy or sleek shot, of the inward glow which follows the mastery in approach of the triumph of the straight unswerving putt across the green.

"My dear fellow," I replied to a tennis friend of mine, who in ignorance once spoke somewhat slightly of the game, "it is an admitted fact that there is no other game upon this earth of ours which in itself alone, the element of gambling being absent, excites such a fascination upon its devotees. There is only one other game of recent comparable with it, and that is shooting over the well-preserved moor. These are, however, not to be found on this side of the line, while golf links are. In many respects the two sports are wonderfully similar. You have in each the same fine healthy outing, the steady, yet not violent exercise, the continuous interest, and when the spot is over, you can remember it with a host of your good strokes in golf, just as the shooter does of his successful shots.

Why the game should possess so great a charm it is difficult to explain to nonplayers. But there is no doubt about the fact. It takes a hold upon the player at a very early stage. Once he has made a good drive he is fairly in the toils, and, curiously enough, beginners frequently make good drives at an early stage in their experience—perhaps even in their maiden effort. They are forthwith much puffed up. "It is a simple game after all," they say to themselves. With a few more days' practice they think it should be an easy matter to beat old Bobbleton, who has been playing for years, and who started out just ahead of them with a badly-topped drive.

Alas! poor mortals. How different are your feelings in six months' time. You find after painful experience, that it is not such a simple matter after all to hit a ball in the right direction with the right force. You now regard old Bobbleton with the utmost respect and envy, and you know that that steady old player will make the round in twenty to thirty strokes less than you when playing your best. And that he will bring back his ball with a merely a mark upon it, while you, if you have the good luck not to lose yours, will be obliged to recognise it as it appears at the end of your round, hacked, grooved, and covered with gaping wounds. But still, persevering as is the game, the novice persists, and while he vows every now and then to smash all his clubs and play to more, he is nevertheless tempted to continue by making occasionally some wonderful hits and phenomenal holes. So he goes on, alternately plunged in despair or lifted into bliss, until, in the course of a year or two, if he have a good eye and much patience, he may turn out to be a very respectable player.

It may be taken as assured that the physical effect of the game is unequalled. The medical profession knows this. Whether they recommend the game to their patients or not I am unable to say, but this I do know, they play it themselves, and they should know, if anyone does, what is good for the human frame.

As to the moral effect of the game, I am not nearly so certain. It is the faculty of the game that is patronized by the church as well as by the medical profession, and that, in pairs or fourfours, genial clerics may be seen, blithely making their Monday rounds, sweeping the clean white ball towards the distant green, holding serious converse the while, the calm of which is only broken by the shout of "Fore," or the trifling ejaculation as the erring ball falls in a bunker or on a win.

So patronized the game must needs be good for morals in itself, and if taken in moderation no doubt it is. But some men fail in the matter of moderation, and then the effect is lamentable. Such a one begins with a weekly visit, which is gradually increased by one, then two more games, until he is found playing his beloved clubs every day of the week except Sundays. But he does not end here. He is now saturated with the mania. He keeps a club and iron at home, which he heaves for practice in the back verandah on Sunday mornings, and in church, though his body is there, his mind is on the links. Then at night his dreams are of golf and golfing, and the disease creeps on until at last the fever grips him fast, and "delirious golf" is the name of the case. He sees strange things, not snakes and spiders, but would-o'-doodles, great bunnies filled with machine, while hateful dormies and the loathsome stinky glare at him from above. Then, may be, the doctor is called in, and diagnosing the case at once, gives soothing medicines, and when his patient is recovered sends him to the most mountainous and densely-forested district that he knows of, where golf is at utter impossibility, and so, the poor man's brain is saved.

"Such cases as these make one doubt as to its effect upon the morals; but probably it is with golf as with alcohol—in moderation it is a tonic and a help, otherwise it is an injury. The pleasures of the game are not by any means confined to the actual play. When the player has returned to the clubhouse, he has washed and changed, and has the particular brand of refreshing liquid, which he most fancies, and is escorted to a big cane rooker in the smoking-room, with his pipe in full blast, a calm and genial glow of enjoyment fills his breast, which is unsatisfiable under any other circumstances.

And then he talks. You may possibly have heard golf talk in the train or by the wayside, but the place par excellence to hear genuine, unadulterated golf talk is the club smoking-room after the day's play is over, when the air is redolent of the sweet Virginian weed, and the table thick with glasses.

Golf talk in some ways resembles the conversation at a ladies' luncheon party—every one talks, no one listens. No one cares a straw as to the wonderful strokes or biddens ill to look another man; each one wishes only to dilate upon the achievements of himself, the result of which is that to gain even a complacent attention exaggeration on a large scale is resorted to.

But this is well known; so each one who does happen now and then to see a well-fed

mentally subtracts 60 yards or so from the drives reported by the talkers, and adds one or two strokes to their holes. This process being understood, no harm is done.

So the time passes pleasantly and only too quickly, until watches are consulted, and almost elevations burst from those who find it wants but five minutes from their dinner-time, the said dinner being then ready for the table full five miles off. Then, maybe, the telephone is called into requisition, and a few disjointed sentences may be heard amidst the sound of the departing members. Very sorry, but I have been unexpectedly delayed; 'twill be home at 7.30. The reply is not audible. Perhaps 'tis just as well. Then a rush for the train, and the sport for the day is over.

Yes, it is a great game, take it all in all. It can be played from youth up to extreme old age; it can be played by both sexes, and at all times of the year; it braces the body and clears the cobwebs from the mind. It is safe, then, the product that it will not only survive, but that it will flourish and spread until there will be golf clubs all over the land wherever there is grass upon which it can be played.

"There's no disease we cannot cure, Sir, care we cannot do, boys. Come on over and see. He came and play at golf, boys."

—The Australasian.

IT IS EASY TO ASK QUESTIONS. A child can ask questions that a wise man can't answer. Yes; and there are some questions that the ablest doctors don't like to have people ask them. Say a question of this sort—

"What are about it, however, we might as well tell the story straight away and have done with it. Mr. Sarah Mace was very ill with influenza. That was in February, 1892, the time of the epidemic. The attack was severe. She was suddenly seized with a violent pain in the head (both front and back) and temples. She had pain in all her joints too, and was hot and feverish. She went to bed and sent for the doctor. He came, examined her, took her temperature, and said very little, like a wise man. The lady could not turn herself in bed. She lived on slops, such as milk and broth; she could not swallow a morsel of solid food. Her husband pressed her to take strong food, saying, 'If you don't eat, you will starve.' 'I don't want to eat,' she said, 'for when I can't eat he can't eat, and there's an end.'"

Well she got weaker and weaker, and fell away until there wasn't much left of her but skin and bone. Then, in her anxiety, she put her question to the doctor, 'Do you think I shall get well?' The doctor's answer was true and honest; we like and respect him for it. He said, 'Mrs. Mace, I do not know.' He couldn't tell. Neither could any other doctor, for, that even if he had a string of medals as long as a string of beads, he did not know. Wait a bit. We must look back a minute now.

Along about the 10th of March, 1892, Mrs. Mace began to feel tired, languid, and weary, as if her work were too much for her, and that she had a string of medals as long as a string of beads, he did not know. Wait a bit. We must look back a minute now.

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Now we have never administered Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup as a remedy for influenza. Yet the facts stated by Mrs. Mace cannot be disputed. What is concluded is a very simple one indeed. She did not have influenza until her system had been debilitated by indigestion and dyspepsia. It is such people generally (almost wholly) that all epidemic diseases attack. The dreaded cholera scarcely ever touches any body except a dyspeptic—cholera is a malady of the bowels only. The more we hear of disease the more the proof piles up showing that persons with a sound digestion are safe against dying of anything except violence or old age. The Syrup cured Mrs. Mace's influenza by taking away the cause of it—her indigestion and the torpidity of her digestion.

"She once asked, 'Doctor, do you think I shall get well?' Time and Mother Seigel have said, 'Yes.'"

For the past quarter of a century there has been one continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cures effected by Clarke's World-Famous Blood-Mixture. The finest Blood Purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scary, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, and all kinds of skin diseases, its effects are so rapid and so sure that it is a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Preparation of Drawing.—Sien Tien, dentist, Hongkong.

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Clarke's World-Famous Blood-Mixture. "The most searching Blood-Cleaner that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scary, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, and all kinds of skin diseases, its effects are so rapid and so sure that it is a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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## Mails.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKEING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Sailie (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at daylight.  
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at daylight.  
Capt. C. L. Gorham, Agent, at daylight.

THE Steamship GALLIE will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 26th January, at Daylight, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families. Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1895.

U. S. Mail Line.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at daylight.  
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at daylight.  
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY; and the choice of \$100 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passenger holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct line.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application. Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 10, 1895.

## Mails.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PEESIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship PEKIN, Captain G. L. LANGBOURNE, carrying Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1895, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer connects at Bombay with the SHANNON, which Vessel takes on her Cargo for LONDON, via SUEZ, CANAL, leaving that port on the 9th FEBRUARY, 1895.)

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. H. JOSEPH, Superintendent.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, January 3, 1895.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria	Tuesday	January 22.
Tacoma	Tuesday	February 26.
Sikh	Tuesday	March 19.
Victoria	Tuesday	April 9.

THE Steamship VICTORIA, Captain J. PASTOR, R.N.R., sailing at 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, 22nd January, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by steamer to the care of The Freight Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash. Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 p.m., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, January 3, 1895.

NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAKON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1895, at Noon, the Company's S.S. ZARRA, Commandant DE MAUBORG, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 22nd January, 1895. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Company's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required for further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

Q. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1895.

## The Life of Food

is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from food; that is why cod-liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion is pure cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites has solved the problem how to take cod-liver oil for medical fraternity prescribe it for all wasting diseases.

The combination of Hypophosphites peculiar alone to Scott's Emulsion has added vastly to the oil value—they are a direct tonic to brain and nerve.

See Agent for China and Hongkong: CHAS. A. FOK, at WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

For Sale by A. WATSON & Co., Chemists.

GRIMAUD & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

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## Intimations.

## PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Special attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommodation for Table Boarders. Central situation.

Mrs. MATHER, 2 and 3 Padda's Hill, Hongkong, July 24, 1893. 1287

## STAINFIELD'S PRIVATE HOTEL, 3 DUNDRELL STREET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with every convenience. Accommodation for Table Boarders. Particulars, Address, Mrs. STAINFIELD, Proprietress, Hongkong, January 5, 1895. 33

## WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS Establishment, situated in the elegant building known as 'CON-NAUGHT HOUSE,' offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor; in charge of experienced Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM, Proprietor and Manager, Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1907

## INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

THE BEST QUALITY!! THE BEST QUALITY!!

CHUTNIES. Per dozen. Rs. As.

Sliced, Sweet Sliced, Lucknow, Col. Skinner's, Calcutta Club, Armenian, Major Grey's, United Service Club, Mixed, Malda, Cashmere, Pindare, Bengal Club, Col. Good's, Cabool, Our Taste, in quart bottles ... .. 12 8

JELLIES. Pineapple, Mango, Corunda, in bottles ... .. 12 8

JAMS. Spiced Mango, Pineapple, Emblic Myrabolam, Tamarind, Citron, Mango, Koonera, Bell, Pulpal, Lemon, Orange, in bottles ... .. 12 8

MARMALADES. Citron, Mango, Basil, Orange, in bottles ... .. 12 8

CHEESE. Guava, Basil, 1lb tin, per dozen 10/- 2lb tin ... .. 16 0

SYRUPS. Lemon, Orange, Tamarind, Blackberry, Basil, Pineapple, Rose, Almond, Pomegranate, in quart bottles ... .. 12 8

PICKLES. Onion, Cabbage, Bombay Mango, Lime, Bamboo, Red Cabbage, Sweet Mango, Mango, Mixed, Cauliflower, Sweet Cauliflower, bottles ... .. 12 8

SAUCES. Tapp, Tamarind, Mango, Tomato, Volcanus, in pint bottles ... .. 10 0

CURRY POWDER & PASTE. Curry, Malabar, Madras, Mulligatawry, in quart bottles, ... .. 12 5

LIME JUICE, &c. Pure Non-alcoholic Lime Juice, in bottles ... .. 9 8

Ground, Cayenne Pepper, White Pepper, Black Pepper, 1lb bottles 12 8

Nepaul Pepper Ground, 1-pint bottles ... .. 11 0

INDIAN CURRIES. In 1lb tins, specially selected. Beef, Mutton, Pork, Fowl, Fish, Crab, &c., per tin 6/6. 10/6 ... 7 0

TAMARIND FISH. Tamarind Fish Roe, red delicacies, 3lb jars 22 0

Smoked Mango Fish with Roe, 50 in a tin, 3/6. 2/6, 100 in a tin, 6 0

The above Stores supplied at dozen rates even if a dozen of each is ordered at a time. Liberal discount to Clubs, Messes and the trade. Cases for 1 dozen 8 Annas extra, for 2 dozen 11 extra.

CORNERED BEEF. Corned Beef in 20lb, 30lb, and 50lb barrels—barrels free, per lb ... 0 8

Corned Mutton in 20lb, 30lb and 50lb barrels—barrels free, per lb ... 0 10

Corned Ox-tongues, 12lb in a barrel, per barrel ... .. 9 0

Smoked Ox-tongues, 6lb in a tin, per barrel ... .. 5 0

SPICED & HUNTER'S BEEF. Spiced & Hunter's Beef—Round and Hump, weighing 4 to 14 lbs, packed in tin and lard—6 tins in a case, per tin ... .. 0 14

DAIRY BUTTER. Best Quality Dairy Butter (slightly salted) in 20lb barrels—per barrel 16 0

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER. Sole Export Agent for three of the Best Indian Manufacturers.

N.B.—Good Snow Rooms for displaying Samples of CHINESE CURIOS, CANE GOODS, SILKS, &c., &c. Consignments received.

JAMES LINTON, 2 Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA. 1155

## A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!

## GRIMAUD'S Indian Cigarettes.

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of Voice, Nervous Coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Catarrhs, Catarrhs of the Throat, and Difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAUD & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

## GRIMAUD'S Matico Capsules AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimaud's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copalins, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATIO INJECTION is used in recent Matico Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copalins, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

GRIMAUD & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.</